THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900.

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England's Peril on the Sea.

In considering the Shipping Subsidy bill the testimony of Mr. CHARLES H. CRAMP before the United States Industrial Commission in Philadelphia on Dec. 21 should not be overlooked. Mr. CRAMP placed varied statistics and his conclusions therefrom, as the result of his long experience as the foremost shipbuilder of the country, before the commission. The most important of his deductions as to the present condition of the merchant marine of the world was the assertion that England had received a severe wound in her most vital spot, the matter of supremacy on the sea, through the Boer war,

Mr. CRAMP asserted that Germany had already taken advantage of the opportunity presented by the withdrawal of so many British ships from commerce for use as transports and is now "in control of the greater part of the commerce of the North Atlantic." He declared that now is the golden opportunity for this country to regain its prestige upon the seas through the passage of the Shipping Subsidy bill.

Putting aside the matter of zeal which may be inspired largely through personal interest it is altogether likely that Mr. CRAMP has made in the main a correct analysis of the shipping situation in this and other countries. Few persons realize exactly how it was that the United States lost its merchant marine. In a general way it is known that the Civil War cost us our prestige upon the seas and that, comparatively speaking, the situation has in no way improved. Just before the war we were the second Power in the commerce upon the ocean and the indications were that we were about to move into a position of primacy. The Confederate privateers forced our shipping to seek protection under other flags. Before the war had ended a complete change had come over the building of ships. Wood had given place to iron. This country was without facilities for this kind of ship construction and it was because of this fact that the United States were left behind.

The case of England in the Boer war is not parallel to ours in the time of the Civil | to send the money. War, and doubtless Mr. CRAMP did not mean to have his remarks regarded as intimating as much. England has not been forced to transfer her shipping to other to society, more especially if they are not flags, nor has there been a transformation Britain has simply withdrawn a large number of her ships from the pursuits of trade to those of war at a time when there never the seas. This has given opportunity hung. to her rivals to obtain a secure footing in the traffic of the ocean. English ships time nations. There is no doubt that Mr. a rare opportunity now exists for this coun-

brought out in Mr. CRAMP's testimony. He declared that the land grants of a generation and more ago to our transcontinental railroads were practically subsidies and made precisely upon the same princi- greed for impertment sensation was not a ple as the proposed assistance involved in the Shipping bill. It is the same principle that underlies the protective tariff theory, namely, the desirability of stimulating and diversifying industry as a means of fostering national growth and independence. It is impossible to give land grants upon the high seas and the only practical method of putting new life and energy into a necessary adjunct of national freedom is through subsidies. It is preciev what was done with our railroads to the Pacific coast. only in another form. It is precisely what other nations are doing for their shipping. Unfortunate as were some phases of the working of the land grant system, who shall say that in the long run it has not paid, and who shall declare that it has not been worth the cost in the early development and upbuilding of the great Western and Pacific coast territory?

Let us take advantage of the opportunity that has come to us through England's temporary misfortune. To do so is simply to exercise one of the rules of ordinary business life. Let us also remember that those nations are greatest which are strongest on the seas in a merchant marine. Remedy such defects as study may disclose in the Shipping Subsidy bill, but let us have

Kerrytown and Dutchtown.

Cherry Hill, it used to be said, there were bands, but Cook found great seas where more Kerrymen to the block than there | land was supposed to exist.

of the Fourth ward is chiefly Italian and the same capacity. partly Greek and a recent real estate transor will, by the intended substitution of modern tenements for old frame houses, almost complete the transformation of Legry town.

That section of Avenue A to the south of 2 00 as "futchtown" or "little Avenue A" PARIS-Klosque So. 12. near Grand Hotel, and 'unnintain the structure casually a fourlease. When such a lease has expired, a of future expeditions. borhood in town the wein stubes, the world or is of continental proportions. delicatessen stores, the groceries, restaurants and bird stores have remained nothing permanent in the character of any New York locality, and the purchase in 1808 from the Astons of forty-one lots izing will engage. on Avenue A, First avenue, East Fifth and Sixth streets for \$850,000, a part of the old Sowler farm which has been held by the Astons since 1803, has recently been supplemented by the purchase of the block bounded by First avenue, Avenue A. Fourth and Fifth streets. There are fifty parcels in the block-eight on each avenue and seventeen on each street. When the changes which these real estate transactions foreshadow are completed, the

extinction of " Dutchtown " will ensue. To the north of it is that portion of the Seventeenth ward which has long been known as "Mackerelville," and secured that name from the number of Irish-American fishmongers making their homes there; south of it is the Ghetto. The very high value of land on Manhattan Island, the diffusion of manufacturing interests into nearly every part of it, the enormous increase in recent years of the facilities of transit, and the adoption of modern methods in house building have had the effect of practically doing away with the various " quarters " and " colonies in town, of which Kerrytown and Dutchtown are almost the last examples.

A Pernicious Example.

No just blame can attach to Mr.CUDAHY because of his payment of the large sum of money demanded as a ransom by the kidnappers of his son. No parent able to purchase thus the release of his child from possible torture would have failed

That the miscreants should have succeeded in their plan of extortion, however, may prove of dangerous consequence captured and brought to severe and exnapping of children is no recent novelty, 1900 and the Peerless. for it goes so far back and has been so frequent as to furnish material on which was so much commerce to be carried upon the plots of many stories and dramas have

At this time, moreover, the incentive to the abhorrent crime, more particularly as will doubtless return to the carrying trade afforded by the successful extortion in the in due time, but if in the meantime other case of the Cudahy boy, is stronger than nations obtain a footbold where there ever before. Wealth is much greater than was little room before it will mean so much | formerly and it is far more widely distribdisadvantage to the greatest of all mari- uted. The number of rich men in every community has increased both actually CRAMP is correct in his statement of facts | and relatively, and published exaggerations as to England's plight and his conclusions of their prosperity are usual, more esare sound in so far as they proclaim that pecially in the very newspapers which appeal peculiarly to the tastes of the vulgar try to gain a point in entering the ocean and the vicious. People who live unpretentiously in the comfort of handsome Another matter little understood in re- competence are paraded before the public lation to the Shipping Subsidy bill was as if they were upstarts seeking notoriety for their wealth and posturing to excite the envy of the less successful, and this is carried to an extreme so great that it would suggest a malicious motive if the mere

> It is of supreme importance to society, therefore, that the kidnappers of the Cudahy boy should be brought to swift justice. If they should get off with the rich ransom they would have set an example which might bring intolerable anxiety to multitudes of parents by stimulating a peculiarly heinous criminal industry on a wide scale, under the promptings of an opportunity for extortion which the extraordinary growth and extension of private wealth in these times afford.

The Antarctic Continent.

Since the revival of interest in South Polar exploration, about five years ago. scientific men have been talking with some confidence of the existence of the Antarctio continent. From the days of PTOLEMY until the voyages of Capt. Cook in' 1772-75 the world had reposed the utmost faith in the existence of an immense southern continent. For ages the Indian Ocean was represented on the maps as an enclosed sea whose waters washed the northern shores of the great land across whose vast expanse one audacious map maker printed the words: The newly discovered but not completely explored Terra Australis." Long after the Cape of Good Hope had been doubled and the Straits of Magelian had been discovered, the Terra Incognita, covering five or six Two real estate sales during the present times the area included within the Antweek foreshadowed considerable changes arctic Circle, appeared on all the maps; in two New York neighborhoods in the Tierra del Fuego was represented as a Fourth and Seventeenth wards respectively promontory of the southern continent. on the East Side. Old residents of one It was reserved for Capt. Cook, who New York ward have taken no port in "mov- practically circumnavigated the South ing uptown." This ward is the Fourth, Polar area and crossed the Antarctic Circle long known as Kerrytown on account of three times, to show that instead of the its original settlement by Irish immigrants vast, mythical southern continent that from County Kerry. Thirty years ago, had loomed large and black on the maps by the Federal census, there were 24,000 since the days of antiquity, there were inhabitants of the Fourth ward, at that | boundless wastes of water; and that the time the most populous of the downtown preponderating surface of the southern wards in New York, its only serious rival hemisphere consisted, not of land, but being the neighboring Sixth. In and about of sea. Columbus had discovered great

were in Traice. With the substitution of Map makers in the nineteenth century office buildings for dwellings and of factories | accordingly have been content to indicate for tenements, with the extinction of rear | only such lands as have actually been disbuildings and "blind" courts, and with covered, and to leave the entire unexplored the large volume of foreign immigrants area white. This course was a great imfrom the Mediterranean, the Fourth ward provement upon the imaginary details gradually lost its distinctive character, its so liberally supplied by earlier cartograresident population tell off to 18,000, as phers. It was a little surprising, therefore, It returned in June last, and by the last re- to see a map in a leading geographical port of the Board of Health of ninety-five | magazine, some five years ago, in which children born in the Fourth ward, the Graham Land, where Capt. LARSEN parents of forty-four, nearly one-half, had just made some notable discoveries, were of Italian birth, in four cases both was represented as a promontory of the parents were Russian and in three only Antarctic continent. The map recalled

were they Irish. The present population the long service of Tierra del Fuego in But faith in the Antarctic continent still

exists, though, of necessity, the estimated

extent of the continent has been greatly reduced. The best authorities have recently expressed their belief that there is a very large land mass around the South Tompletes Square, known for many years | Pole. Thus Sir John Munnay says that that almost no incident had escaped attention | dreamer prosaic ? Cannot this also be said to several generations of New Yorkers " while the immense southern continent and even that some of them had received 10 through the custom of the Astons, the the South Pole there is a land area of about extelled and the people of all civilized lands chief ewners, to lease the land for terms | 4,000,000 square pules." Sir CLEMENTS : on the first floor), and to receive as rent | OMMANNEY, Dr. Ngumayen and others | most be gleaned from the unemotional re- religious systems, of "purely human origin." 5 per cent, upon the appraised value of repeatedly refer to the exploration of the ports made by commanders of the troops Ac-

There is no doubt that the lands already made and a new ground rent from the known in some places around the polar basis of 5 per cent, of its ascertained value | area are likely to form a continuous seafixed for the ensuing twenty years, with board, as is indicated by their contiguity; the result that changes in tenure have been a milthedeep-sea researches of the Challenger few in number and the neighborhood has expedition in Antarctic waters also seemed hood one last distinctively German neigh- is either one of the largest islands in the

The next few years are quite certain to settle the question of the Antarctic cona feature, but there is, it would seem, tinent, which, in a popular sense, is the most interesting feature of the work in which the large expeditions now organ-

The Inactive Mr. Heatwole.

Mr. JOEL PRESCOTT HEATWOLE of Minnesota, a printer, is chairman of the House Committee on Printing.

In one of the pigeonholes of Mr. HEATwolle's committee there now reposes a concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate at the last session and sent to the House for consideration and action. It provides for the cessation of the Richardson-Barcus monopoly, nuisance and scandal.

We observe that Mr. HEATWOLE is giving his attention to new legislation on the general subject of public printing, binding and the distribution of Government documents.

We have not learned yet that he is occuwe speak; yet the Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 80, which was referred to Mr. HEATWOLE and his associates on June 2, 1900, far exceeds in interest to the public and in importance to the dignity and good pame of the Fifty-sixth Congress, any other measure coming within the province of the Minnesota gentleman's committee.

While Mr. HEATWOLE inactively continues, the activity of BARCUS and his gang persists, to the shame of Congress and to the repletion of the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDson's inside pocket,

Col. BRYAN telegraphs a Leavenworth editor that "the principles of Democracy still live and the policies for which the Fusion forces fought will yet be vindicated." Like the good person wronged in the melodramas he screams or mutters that the "time will come." But the time tables of Fate and politics are hard to make and harder to keep. The Fusion forces, if Fusion is not split, may yet be yelling frantically for the "vindicain the method of making ships. Great emplary punishment. Of course, kid- tion" of something else than the policies of

> Col. BRYAN is so much encouraged by the rapidity with which "the producing classes" are sending in subscriptions to The Commoner that he is considering the advisability of founding a children's anti-Trust weekly to be called The Boy Absalom.

> Senator PETTIGREW is not saying much these mes.—Gaiteston News. These happy, happy times!

If Police Chief DEVERY should be dropped be added a new page to the history of Mr. RICHARD CROKER. On it would be written out a case of political abandonment, a subordinate's abandonment by his chief, that has few

The Princeton Palladium agrees with you

The Hon. WAYNE MCVEAGH has been known for the past year as a believer in the legal theory that the Constitution follows the flag. In a letter to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, printed on Tuesday, he asserts that "in time f peace the Constitution precedes the flag." and he thereupon urges that we establish in the Philippine Islands a " form of Territorial government."

It is interesting to see how the anti-imperialists are gradually signifying their approval of the policy of the Administration. What President Mckinkey has been most anxious to do from the very moment that Manila capitulated has been to establish in the Philippine Islands a " Territorial form

I rap the croaker hard. I call CASSANDRA down, -Dr. ELISHA BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Dr. ANDREWS has done his share of croaking and cassandraing, but now he has reformed and become as cheerful as he once lugubrious. An example for Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON to imitate.

has been fighting against.

The Road Drivers' Association will be wise in preventing, so far as it is within their power, all contests for money on the Speedway. Betting should not be tolerated at Speedway Park, even for charity. That public ground is for sport, not for wagers.

Labor Strikes Against Labor.

From the Philadelphia Press. SHAMORIN, Dec. 24. The Enterprise Colliery was tied up to-day by 900 employees going on strike. This time it is labor versus labor, with the company being asked by the strikers to either force the offending mer to divide money fairly or else discharge them.

Last Saturday was pay day, and over a dezen laborers, on opening their envelopes, discovered they had not been paid enough in accordance with the increase granted as a result of the great strike. While the miners had rotten their raise, they did not turn in enough time for their laborers.

A mass meeting was held yesterday. Every man and boy about the colliery decided to stay out all winter unless the miners treated their laborers fairly. The dozen men who refused to pay their laborers what the latter demanded will likely yield before the end of the week. divide money fairly or else discharge

Banks and Bustles

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: It seems unniting that I should let slip this opportunity to pay some tribute to the memory of Mrs. Kilmer, the re-sourceful, the inventive Mrs. Betsey C. Kilmer, who some days since, passed away in Onconta, N. V. Many persons have endeavored, in a feeble way, to show persons have endeavored, in a feeble way, to show their disapproval of banks as places of deposit, but it remained for Mrs. Klimer to give a definite and for cibic expression of contempt. After her death, it was needentally discovered that an old bustle, hands larg carclessity upon the wall, enveloped some \$250 in its innocent looking intestines. The potentialities of the bustle as a monetary receptacle will at once become obvious to even the casual observer. Mrs. Klimer's gold, thus disposed, was far safer than the strongest vanits of the land could have made it.

This episode should do much toward restoring the bustle to that fame and popularity which it once so largely enjoyed. If the passing generation could once cling so lovingly to it, when it was known merely as an object of personal adorament, surely it must gain added favor with us who know it to be not merely a preserver of figure, but a conserver of finance as OUR MARINES IN BRITISH EYES.

Marin a at Pekia. Diaries almost without number of experences in the Pekin siege have been printed | not your correspondent "it" of Youkers in mas Day this year among the Ovytes, Bards or offered for print, reports of the incidents. THESEN of Sandae, Dec. 23, assume too much I that trying time have appeared in almost every grade of periodical, and it would seem conduct of its own troops and representatives of the doctrine." Now, who knows the will are tolerably familiar with all that occurred in the Chiasse capital.

There is no waste of words and little sentimental expression in such reports. One of the It is written by Cant Edmund Wray of the Royal Marine Legation Guard, who took comopenior officers were put out of action, Capt.

Capt Wray tells his official story in the form of a diary It is printed in the London Gazette, the Government publication making

16th June - I was sent with 20 British, 9 Americans and 5 Japanese marines to rescue a Christian family from the N. E. city. A reputed Boxer temple, which I intended visiting on my return, was passed on the way. Hearing shricks issuing from the temple as f victims being tortured and seeing signs of Boxers holding their rites, I approached the temple with some men. Bricks were hurled and spears thrust over the walls, so I decided to force my way in. I none of them being able to escape. The mutilated bodies of two native Christians were found, My native guide having meantine run away, I returned to the legation and learned that the Christian family

Here is Capt. Wray's report to the Admiralty of the fortunate change of wind on June 23, when the attempt to burn the legations pying his mind with the matter of which | was thwarted and the enemy was driven away 23d June. The Hanlin was set on fire by the enemy

Capt. Wray tells of an ineffectual attempt to build a barricade on July 1 to cover the American barricade near the canal, and although only three Americans were engaged with him, the incident is interesting in showing the grit of all in working as they were under most dangerous conditions:

ist July-The Germans, having had to abandon 1st July—The Germans, having had to abandon their barricade on the south city wall near their legation, I was sent with a party of 12 British, 3 Americans and 2 Russians to try and build a barricade as near the canal as possible, so as to cover the rear of the American barricade. After working for four hours, losing two men wounded and being wounded mystif, I was ordered to give up the attempt, so retired the force to the American barricade.

Here is Capt. Wray's brief story telling now Capt. Myers of the American Marine luard was wounded and how Sergt. Mur-oly of the Britishers took charge of the work hey had set out to do: ad et July — Capt. Myers, the officer commanding American marine guard, with a force of 15 Americans. 25 British manines under Scrat. Murphy, and 15 Russians, carried and occupied two Chinese barricades on the south city wail toward the Chun Mind gate. Sergi. T. Murphy showed great courage and coolness in leading the second assault after Capt. Myers had been wounded. This action was carried out at night. Corporal Gregory wounded.

The story of the famous international gun of course comes in for mention in Capt. Wray's report. Column after column has appeared in scores of newspapers about this place of artillery and its efficient work. A smart Yankee sunner rigged the old smooth-bore up for action, and this is the way that incident falls into the routine and hard-and-fast style of avey, or in this

Not so well known as the story of the international guin is that of the bravery of the American guiner Mitchell, who helped Sorgt. Preston of the British warship Orlando to capture a Chinese flag from the Imperial Carriage Park wall on July 14. Preston couldn't reach the emblem, but Mitchell came to his assistance. Preston kept a crowd of fifty men at bay while Mitchell got hold of the flag. Then the two had a pulling match with the Chinese for the possession of the flag. England and America, so to speak, got the flag from their opponents, but it was not until after Preston had been hit on the bead with a brick and stunned. This is the way that lively and stirring episade appears in the matter of fact military report, reveniling, as it does, the state of cordial cooperation that existed between the Americans and the British.

I have the honor to bring before your notice the

Americans and the British.

I have the honor to bring before your notice the conduct of, and to recommend for the conspicuous gallantry medal, Lance Sergeant T. E. Preston of her Majesty's ship Orlando. On the 14th of duly, after the enemy had been driven down from their barricade on the Imperial Cartriage Park wall near the West Hantin, by shell fire, this non-commissioned office of imbed on to the wall, some twelve feet high, with the intention of capturing a banner left on the harricade by the enemy. Finding that he could not reach it, he called for his rifle to be given him, and pushing down part of the barricade he kept the enemy, some fifty in number, at bay, while an American guiner, named Michell, was enabled to lay hold of the flag. Sergt, Preston then lumped down and as sisted Ganner Michell in drawing the flag over with difficulty, as the enemy had laid hold of the other end, He was strick on the head at the same time by a brick, which partly sturned him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! NOW that the great question of "stub boy" and its variants has been fully exploited I propose an inquiry as to what basis of fact exists as to the blood-curdling screams of wounded horses on the battlefield or elsewhere. I was reading the "Last of the Mohicans," a few days ago, where the unearthly shrick of a horse is spoken of and that led me to go back to my experience of the Civil War. I took part as an artillery officer in war. I took part as an armery oncer in quite a number of battles where the casualties among horses were abnormal. Among these actions were Cedar Mountain, 'Antietam, Stone River, Chickamauga, Wilderness, Spottssylvania and others where a night or nights were passed on the battlefield. I have seen, I may say, hundreds of horses wounded by simple musket shots up to the most distressing cannon shot and shell wounds. I have seen them lying around unable to move or wandering about evidently in agony of pain and the only audible expression they gave out was a whimper or a moan. In fact, my experience was that artillery horses were far more fractious during the firing of blank cartridges at drill and that during actual fighting they seemed to be cogni ant of danger and, after the first shock, obedient to their masters and grateful for care. Horses with broken limbs and ghastly wounds would structive along mutely in tursuit of their betteries. I have tried to recall any instance of distressing screans. quite a number of battles where the casualbetteries. I have tried to recan ally of distressing screams.

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to. There may be isolated instances, but an extended experience seems to warrant me in saying that the exceptions were immensely the majority.

H. C. C. NEW ROCHELLE, Dec. 21.

Pilgrim History.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why do you assume that the state of idiotic mattreatment of the memory of the Filgrim Fathers, which has prevalled not only in New York but in Boston, is hope less. The essay of Mr. Felt, to which you refer, might seem to leave it so, but the facts are as inconmight seem to leave it so, but the facts are as incontravertible as the annals of football, reported in all the papers, for the season fost closed. I began my work at Phymouth in 1875, with a Forefathers' Day discourse, football, and from that time there has been stendy growth of knowledge of the Pilgrims. Senator Hoar's cration in 1865 was an immense improvement upon those of Winthrap, Everett and Weisster, which had hatdly a flavor of the real facts. The time is ripe for an adequate history of Pilgrim entire in Commonweath and Church. It is little less than a scandal that a society like the New England of New Jork, with \$113,000 of accumulated funds, will not leaf in having something done. I should be glad to hear from any one interested. Enward C. Townig. CHRISTIANITY AND CONFECTANISM.

The Celebration o Christianits Criticised at A Baptism Ceremony That Reveals Cultivation i nunded en Mere Assumption.

THE ENGINE OF THE BUY ME. DOMA of the Christian religion? Of Christianity of (iod? To my mind, it is blasphensy of the sided and performed the ceremony of to know the will of God to assume to know | J. what God has done, is doing and is going to

"G" compares Christianity with other rival How does he know that Christianity is any other than of purely human origin' He may believe, but does he know Chris-"G" speaks of "One coming not as a mighty sovereign," &c., "but as one of the humblest of the human race, to destroy the power of

death, sorrow and despair, by especiescing Halliday by a severe wound and Capt Stronts | that Christ foreknew the end and the aim? "G" says Christ's coming, suffering and death broke the power of sin, death and hell", yet after hearly two thousand years, with all known official news of the various depart- the energy of the Christian nations, millions ments of her Majesty's service. The first of Bibles distributed annually, millions of ments of her Majesty's service. The first mention of cooperation of American and British marines occurs under the date of June 16 and in 150 words tells the story of a spirited attempt to rescue a native Christian family from a temple, about forty-five Boxers being killed in the encounter. It is a story, the full details of which would probably fill several columns. This is the way the matter of fact marine officer tells the story:

Of Ribles distributed annually, millions of money spent amountly, in missionary work money is millions, possibly, of preachers of the true Gospel, sin, death, hell, sorrow and despair remain. What consolation is to us, the great mass of humanity, if, at "G" is to us, the great mass of

of God, with the many other unfortunate inhabitants of that town.

The difficulty with "G" and many other of the elect is that they assume and presume too much. "G" snys. "The religion of Christ shows man first as the wretched inhabitant of a wicked and ruined world." &c. Now were not the people then, for their day and generation, just as happy as we are to-day? The world was not ruined then, he not been ruined since, and is not now. "G" says, "The religion of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." But there are many even in Christendom who I look upon Jesus as the Son of God." But there are many even in Christendom who I look upon Jesus as the Son of God. "G" says the Christian religion is preeminently the Gospel of action: yet it teaches us "to take no thought of the morrow." If this injunction were followed by professing Christians all progress would cease.

If "G' had said that the nations into whose hands Christianity fell are preeminently people of action he would have come nearer stating a truth. Christian people contend that their religion has made the nations professing it what they are. Is it not more likely that the Christian religion has grown to be what it is because of its good fortune in having had the progressive, the aggressive, pushing, active nations back of it?

"G says: "To the more seeker after sentiment, religion, which shall charm the imagination, and appeal to the sense of the intellectually beautiful, the Gospel of Christ is a sealed book." Somehow I feel that if sentiment, imagination and emotion were subtracted from the Christian conceptions there would be intle of absolute, solid, rockbottom fact remaining. Strip the letter of "G" of "the intellectually beautiful, of the "emotional," the "sentimental," and his "learned disquisition and speculations of ethical dilettanteism," would when boiled down to actual proven fact; amount to nothing. It is difficult to read his letter without the thought that he has drawn wholesale on his "imagination," on "the intellectually beautiful" and on his "emo

ig. It is difficult to read his letter without that he has drawn wholesale on is "imagination," on "the intellectually sautiful" and on his "emotional" and "semmental" nature, and is, no doubt, uncontously, practising the very things he contons in Confucianism. GLEN MOORE, Dec. 23.

AMERICAN CRIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would surely not have ventured to trespass on your space again were it not for the assertion of your Boston correspondent, "Calcutta," who, speaking of my letter to you, asserts in THE SUN of Dec. 21, that "no similar communication to THE SUN has ever received the attention of your contemporaries throughout the country to the extent that this has. Moreover the general con-ensus of editorial and lay opinions upon this foreign correspondent's unfavorable comparisons has been unreservedly with him." Thereupon "Calcutta" proceeds to the employment of the fu guague retort, to which I have no objection whatuite to the contrary, since the reason of my original communication to TH Sux of Nov. 22 was an honest, a most sincere desire for guidance, for enlightenment as to the reasons of certain impulses to be of served among Americans for which I fail to account by myself.

I have not seen any of the coyour contemporaries that "Calcutta" speaks but I would hardly have occasion to

of the occasion.

I do wish "Calcutta" or some one cise would belp me elucidate the point: what is there in American lite or the bringing up of the American that produces these traits of character even now exemptified in the investigation of the West Point cadet cruelties which ouzzle me as well, I dare say, as many

other Europeans.
Conscientious Observer.
New York, Dec. 23.

Met an Owl 400 Miles From Land. From the Philadelphia Record.

The British steamer Ethel eda arrived

owl on board that Capt Marsey sent in attempt to get away. It was as theroughly exhausted as any living thing ever was in the world. The sailor killed the owl and presented it to Capt. Mar-ey, who prizes it highly enough to have it stuffed because he thinks that to have flown over 400 miles out to sea, as this bird did, was a piece of endurance giver before equalled by any owl.

of the Ancient Religion in New York.

BISHOPVILLE, Dec. 23 - This was the Christand Druids. It was celebrated at Canaserin saying of Confucianism. "To the learned Aga, N. Y., when a large accession was secured is illogical, to the witty ridiculous, to the to the membership. Goravar Amerig pre-

The Autumn Session had been closed at the same place on Sunday, Dec. 16, when Davydd Ben Ovyddion of Philadelphia predeepest dye for any human being to presume | matothesia for the infant daughter of Dr. G. A. Davies.

This ceremony may be new to most of the readers of THE SUN, therefore the fol-lowing explanation is here added. The child was born Nov 2 when the moon was between the second and third quarters, a time a trologically very favorable in this city, coming a few days before the solution, was still within the jurisdet on of Kerkiwen or teres, and the five ears of manze, one ago substituted in the Western Hendsphere for the five ears of Western Hemisphere for the five ears of wheat, were employed in the benediction. The child's name is Gornvarina Olwen Laura Dayles. The personal rame (the nomen) is Olwen, after the great Celestial Mother; the first or cognomen. Goravarina, is the feminine form, the natrician title of the father's family; the agnomen, Laura, is after her mother's name; and the last is the common surname. This little girl is descended by three strands on the father's side from the illustrious ancients, from the Tudors through young Parry, eldest of the progeny (pregal) of Henry of Richmond; from Roderick the Great through the Mostyns of Denbigh and Flint: and from the kings of South Wales through certain families in the County of Cardigan.

the Great through the Mostyns of Denbish and Flint: and from the kings of South Wales through certain families in the County of Cardigan.

The religion of the ancients is cultivated here in America by this family and a vast number of others throughout the continent. The following excerpt from the High Priest's address at the ceremony will suffice to indicate what this cult believes in regard to original sin. "In my official capacity as Arch-Ovyte of the Western Hemisphere, I now declare open for official work the General Banchoreion as domiciled at the Chorcion of Canaseraga-Media, the same to be in its adjourned and concluding meeting of the Autumnal Session." And in my official capacity as a Deputy Arch-Druid of the Western Hemisphere, I now proceed to perform the ceremony of onomatothesia for the infant daughter of brother and sister Davies. Inasmuch as all the young of mankind are born free from sin and enveloped with a halo of innocence, we are here assembled together to rejolee over the birth of one more of the innocents, and to cenfer upon her the expression of our good will." Welcome, thou innocent child, to keep us delightful company in this world of varied experience. "I confer on thee the name of Olwen in honor of the pure celestial virgin to whom are dedicated two beautiful flowers, one of which thou mayest pluck by the roadside and in the field in the autumn, and the other in the spring. I also confer on thee the name of Laura, after thy mother, a name indicative of literature and art: Goravenna thou shalt also be called in memory of thy father's ancient clan; and Davies is thy patronymic. The initials of thy name spell G.O.L.D. Born four days before the last general election. I dedicate thee to their Excellencies McKinley and Roosevelt as one humble beam of the aurora of their successful reappearance to conduct the already inaugurated era of prosperity and national happiness. Mayest thou ever be bright and radiant as the flowers of Olwen, as instructive as the good of mankind or fell in numbers as

NEW COMET GIACOBINI. Harvard Hears That It Has Been Seen at Both

Kiel and Lick Observatories. The Harvard College observatory has eceived word from Prof. Kreutz that the comet Giacobini was observed by him from he Kiel Observatory on Dec. 24 at 6:28 A. M., Greenwich mean time, in right ascension 22 hours, 57 minutes and 1 second and declina-tion minus 22 degrees, 45 minutes and 0 seconds. Prof. W. W. Campbell reports to the Harvard ob ervatory that Aitken observed he same comet from the Lick Observatory on Dec. 24 at 2:24 P. M. Greenwich mean time. The right ascension at this point was 22 hours 50 minutes and 10.2 seconds, and the declination minus 22 degrees, 44

minutes and 41 seconds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am sorry to see M. Coquella reported as using, in his recent address at Columbia College, the false and silly statement that the Catholic Church is unfriendly to the drama and its people. Such a statement, if, on one hand, it pleases the covert enemies of the Church, upon the other, creates a just resentment in the minds of those who ere faithfully and fondly attached to the moral truths of which the Catholic

No one should better know than M. Coquelin that the Catholic Church Is the mother of the Christian ertain French Bishops have from time to time forbidden their charges to adopt the drama as a calling, of the stage in that particular district and time. Good judgment need not be told that such prohibitions re not laws of the Church. If Molière was denied hristian burial, it was because of the indecency of is life in social relations and his failure to comply with conditions precedent to the privilege bestowed by the Church on those who die in her friendship. f we actors are still affected by anathemas directed gainst that rather loosely domesticated genius, it is because we follow too closely his examples of vanity and self-indulgence. A little modesty does no harm, and the actor's calling is especially needful of that

The Church in her serene dignity needs no defender. but as an American and a Catholic, holding in honor the actor's art, I earnestly protest against the flippant innuendo that my Church or its people regard the stage with disfavor. JOHN MALONE. PITISHURG, Pa., Dec. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your atticle to-day entitled "Prophet Harris Sells Out," is omitted a notice of his most remarkable work. "An Epic of the Starry Heaven," New York, Partridge

it is undoubtedly by the same Harris. Possibly is mentioned in the article under another, laterame. It was handed to me by the late George Ripley of the Tribune, for review, and I wrote a somewhat lengthy notice, which appeared in that fournal at the

he 4,000 lines were improvised, under alleged spirit influence, in twenty two trances (mostly at the house Charles Partridge, 26 West Pifteenth street. ew York), from Nov. 24 to Dec. 8, 1853, the whole of the ances occupying twenty six hours and sixteen minrorthy is not so remarkable as the sustained neatness worthy is not so remarkable as the sustained beatness and completeness, from beginning to end, of the versingation, the melody of the words and frequent beauty of the imagery. For a genuine post and practised versifier, it would be no smail feat even if it occupied some months. Mr. Britain's introductory defence and his appendix of further explanations are circumstantial, and the names of many persons, tach of recognized standing, are given as witnesses. As usual in the matter of modern revelations, one fises from the perusal with no sense of any solid information as to the unseen world, do this poem the solar system and its liminitarius, also, rather, in this case as having listened to "a very lovely song of one thad fiath a picasant voice and can play well on an instrument. No doubt, Mr. Harris could have written the pean in his "external state." I once heard that preach when he was pastor of a Universalist founcin in Brooklyn, and his face, disc mse and mather seemed inspire!, and his face, disc mse and mather seemed inspire!, and likewise when I net Church in Broodyn, and his face, discourse and mather seemed Inspire L and likewise when I not till at the fource of Edward Kellogg, author of Labor and Capital. "II. W. PARKER. LIAMING, N. Y., Dec. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Please add your list the name of Young Onton of Walnu iots, Carroll county, Mo.

The Late Netus Jump.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir Netus Jump. highly respected citizen of King's Perry, Cayaga bunty, died on the 21st inst. ITHACA, Dec. 24.

Dow of Sayville. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. It is time to admit Mr. Dow Clock of Sayville, L. L. dence, R. I. NEW YORK, Dec. 25.

PRELIMINARY DEFEAT FOR RIPLING. Elephant's Head Not Established as a Trade

Mark New Grouping of Tales Allowed. Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has denied the application of Rudyard Kipling made through his attorney Augustic C. Gurlitz asking the court to restrain R. F. Fenno & Co from continuing the publication and sale of editions of Kipling's works upon which the figure of an elephant's head is used R F Fenno & Co published the books about Oct. 1. The motion was argued in November, Stephen L. Olin appearing for the publishers and Mr. Gurlitz for the motley The question of copyright was not touched upon, being involved in other suits now pending. The two points argued were whether Kipling had established any sort of a right to the exclusive use of the elephant's head as a symbol to be used on authorized editions of his works, and whether publishers could be compelled to issue his volumes of poems and short stories

elephant's head Judge Lacombe says: "There is no suggestion of any statutory trademark, and the proof falls short of establishing a commonlaw trademark in the elephant's head as an earmark of the plaintiff. whether as author or as editor of his various writings. Nor upon affidavits and exhibits does there seem to be any reasonable appre-

only in the order or groups in which he had

himself arranged them. On the use of the

does there seem to be any reasonable apprehension that purchasers may be misled into buying defendant's publication supposing them to be the 'Outward Bound' edition published by Scribner & Co."

On the other point the opinion says: "Boidly stated the proposition advanced is that an author, whose mental productions, prose, verse and title have been given to the world without coowright (as is conceded for the purpose of this argument), so that any one is free to reprint and sell the whole or any part of them, may nevertheless regulate the manner in which such reprinted matter may be grouped and entitled, and may restrain any application of the title he selected otherwise than as he used or uses it. No authority is cited which supports any such proposition, and in the absence of authority the question of its adoption by the courts had better be reserved for final hearing."

FIRST IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY. Capt. Long's Company Hoisted Regimental Colors There Before Ordered Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- The dispute as to what foreign troops were the first to enter the Forbidden city of Pekin appears to have been settled in a report made by Capt. Charles G. Long, United States Marine Corps, to Col. Henry Clay Cochrane, commanding the marine regiment at Cavité. Capt. Long, who commanded Company D of the American marine contingent at Pekin was called on to make a report and he did so on Nov. 4 at Cavité. On. Aug. 16 Capt. Long received an order to occupy the Forbidden city and "seize such buildings and quarters as might be advantageous for us to hold and occupy. Three gates leading to the Forbidden city had been taken by the Americans on the previous day and Capt. Long's company forced the fourth gate and entered the sacred territory.

He says: "Japanese sentries objected to our entering, but I did not consider their claim to any control at that point. On entering there was no opposition, the Chinese having departed, leaving their tents and banners standing. I put guards on the best of the standing. I put guards on the best of the buildings, and the regimental colors were hoisted on one of the administration buildings. To the best of my belief this was the first occupation of the Forbidden city by any of the allied forces and the only time that any force hoisted its colors there. We remained there from about 3:30 to 5:30 P. M., when I received an order to withdraw and leave a guard at the fourth gate. Capt. Matthews and Lieut. Little, United States Marines, were the officers in Company D with me."

with me."
In forwarding this report to the commandant of the Marine Corps in Washington, Col. Cochrane said: "The incident described herein became known to me while in Pekin, and I believe has not been mentioned thus far in any report of the campaign in China."

MR. CLEVELAND'S VOTE THIS YEAR. Writes to the "Atlanta Journal" That He Didn't Vote for McKinley.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26.-The following is the text of Grover Cleveland's letter pub lished here to-day denying that he voted for President McKinley:

"PRINCETON, Dec. 24, 1900. Editor of Atlanta Journal

"DEAR SIR: I do not liked to be called upon to deny or notice anything the Constitution may charge against me, but, since you seem to be disturbed by its statement that I voted for McKinley, I am willing to say absolutely and without reservation that it is not true. I will be drawn into no further discussion on account of the Constitution, discussion on account of the Constitution, nor into any further denials of its untruths. Yours truly, GROVER CLEVELAND."

This letter was called out by criticisms in the Constitution of Mr. Cleveland's political career and methods, especially in reference to his recent newspaper article on the regeneration of the Democratic party.

\$200 FOR THE CONSCIENCE PUND. Confederate Veteran, Now Republican,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- When Secretary Gage opened his mail this morning he found a letter bearing the signature of a man living in South Carolina containing a post office order for \$200. The writer plained that he had defrauded the Government of this amount in 1871, 1872 and 1873 by withholding full payment of Federal taxes on tobacco. He fought, he said, in the confederate Army and was a lifelong Democrat.

"But," the writer said in conclusion, "I thank the good God that my eyes have been opened and I am now a stanch Republican."

The \$200 has been added to the "Conscience Fund" of the Treasury.

CONGRESSMEN TO VISIT SEATTLE. Committee Chairmen to Report on Need for

Increased Harbor Appropriations. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- Representatives Burton and Foss, chairmen respectively of the House Committees on Rivers and Harbors and Naval Affairs, have arranged to visit Seattle and other points on Puget sound in the State of Washington after the adjournment of Congress. Other members of those committees will probably join them in the trip. Senators and Representatives from the Pacific Northwest are making unusual efforts to obtain increased appropriations for rivers and harbors and for the enlargement of the Puget Sound naval station, near Seattle.

PORTLAND-MANILA STEAMER LINE. Oregon and Oriental Company to Put Two Boats on Regular Trips.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 26 .- A direct line of steamers between Portland and Manila will be in operation by Feb. 26. The Oregon and Oriental Company, in order to accommodate the growing trade between the ports, has decided to put into commission the steamers. Monmouthshire and Carmarthenshire. The steamers will be used exclusively in the service and make regular trips.

For the last year eight wholesale jobbers of Portland have been trying to secure the establishment of a line of steamers to Manila. They sent a representative there to inquire into the trade conditions and the recombinities of the result of his expert.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIFE When I went to school the boys who did the hazing were the bullies of the class. In the various schools I attended that was the rule, and I believe that it will be found to be the same in West Point. To day, looking over the past, I see no reason to commend or uphold the practice. I think it is brutal, unkind and ungentlemanty. The hazers of my boyhood days are not the successful men of to day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24. M. M. OLYPHANT.

Welcome. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Welcome

Darling and his son Welcome Darling live in Provi-Are the darlings welcome? DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 22